

Give the Farm Due Credit.

account. House rent and luxuries he its parents, could eat any kind of soldom itemizes on the credit side of food, digest it, and turn the greatest the ledger. The enjoyment of rural possible per cent. of it into bone, flesh life in health and happiness to three. and sinew. In an attempt to better score years and ten he does not reekon in the sum total of benefits, but he charges all the aches and Mns .--- Weekly Witness,

Constant Supply of Salt.

The precise benefit of sait for dairy. cattle is hardly known, but exper- proved decidedly undesirable. ionce shows that it is worth while to feed it quite freely in such quantities as the cows will take. Cows having sait hepl before them all the time will not end too much, but they may be chicks bring on all sorts of diseases, overind, with salt if they have not been given any for a long time. The sait stimulates the appartic and in-creases the flow of body fluids.--American Cultivator.

Handy Treatment For Wounds.

flar open wound one of the best ap- nights. A coop open at the front plications is the medical preparation and back would not do in very cold known as automblogistine. It reduces weather, or indeed when the weather and prevents inflammation and may was moderately cool. Therefore, the be used freely on the wounds. Some open space at the rear must have a veterinarians use peroxide of hydrogen applied once or twice a day. An- have a burlap curtain, to let down other good wash is a five per cent. so- when the wind blows cold into the lution of carbolic acid which may be obtained at the drug store -Ameri-wise beat in -G. E. Nason, in Amercan Cultivator.

Reeping Sweet Potatoes.

You have published ous man's way of keeping sweet potatoes. I will tell you mine. We dig in October and the same day we take them out of the ground we put them on the garret floor, where a large canvas has been the dairy industry, and enabling the spread. The garrat is over this dia. macimum production at the minimum ing room, where at this time of the year (October) there is a fire night and they thrive on it, make liberal and morning and the drying process commences immediately. Later there sliage is relatively rich in carbohyis a fire all the time. We pile them drates and low in protein, clover hay, to the depth of three feat, and if the cowpea hay and alfalfa hay are all weather is very-severe in winter we cover them with one or two thicknesses of old carpet, and we have plenty of pointoes all winter, and cow. some to sell when prices are good, and we have plenty of seed for ourselves and neighbors in the spring. bushels on the floor. We have been the dairyman does in the economical following this plan for filizen years, production of milk. Corn sligge will We have at this writing at least thirty and in spring can carry all the decayed potatoes out in a half-bushel basket.

It is not nearly so hard for us to keep sweet pointors as our apples .--David Truell, in the Indiana Farmer.

City Conveniences For the Farmer. Farmers are coming more and one-half that amount when on a full more to require for their country grain ration and toward the end of homes the conveniences to be found the feeding period. In the cities, and the Department of Agric lines has prepared a publica-tion to show them how they can men. Succelent food is imperative

I that came into the world with The farmer seldom keeps a square strong constitution, inherited from provide for the young stock some people nowadays build what are known as roosting coops, usually about six feet long, four feet wide and four fest high in front, with a shed roof, In some cases these have proved very sutisfactory, while in others they have The ones which are well ventilated, that is, constructed so that it is possible

to open them very thoroughly when the wonther is warm, are successful. and often cause all the trouble in the Bock, while the owner tries all manner of feeding in an effort to ent down the mortality and remove the cause The ideal roosting coop is built with the front entirely of slats or wire, and with some way of letting in For a barbed wire cut or other sim- air at the back on extremely warm tean Cultivator.

Silage and Live Stock.

Silage For Cows-Silage is more used in rations for dairy cows than for any other, class of animals. In fact it has been prominent in bringing about the present development. cost. Silage is well liked by cows, yields and maintain good health. Since good as a supplementary roughage.

From thirty to fifty pounds is the usual daily allowance of silage for a Silage For Steers-The progressive feeder of beef cattle will find that silage is just as important in the economical production of flesh and fat as furnish a cheap succulent winter feed for cattle that will keep the system cool and the appetite vigorous. The quality of silage fed beef is better than that on dry roughage. In the early stages of feeding a 1000-pound steer can be fed forty to fifty pounds

of silage and then reduced to about

Silage For Sheep-Silage is looked equip their homes with many of the for successful abeep raising, and this conveniences now largoly configuration is particularly true in raising fine city homes. Among the subjects early lambs. Silage on most farms treated are the water supply, plumb-ing, bath rooms and closets, sawage than root crops. Silage is inclined to disposal and heating. The farmer is be fatuaning, and should be fed in limited quantities to breeding ewes. Silage fed ewes give strong, vigorous lambs, and drop them without trouof disposing of the sawage are ex- tening sheep may be fed double these

THE PULPIT. A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Subject: The Prerogatives and Responsibilities of Moral Freedom.

Baltimore, Md.—Sunday morning Cardinal Gibbons preached his regu-lar monthly sermon to a large audi-ence, at the cathedral. His subject was "The Prerogatives and Responsi-bilities of Moral Freedom." The text was from St. Luke 18:31-43: "Jesus commanded the blind man to be brought to Him, and He asked him, saying: What wilt thou that I do for thee? And he said: Lord, that I may receive my sight." The cardinal said:

Is not he stone blind who is entire Is not he stone blind who is entire-ly engrossed by the desire for earthly riches and shuts his eyes to the pearl of great price? Is not he blind who is wallowing in the mire of sin, who is leading a life of sensuality which leads to melancholy and despair? Is not be blind who is bending all his energies to the sequisition of honor and fame, and when he acquires it, it fails to satisfy the cravings of bis heart? Is not he blind who looks up to heaven and contemplates the works of erestion, but discerns not the estimates of a Creator? Is not he blind who sees the hands moving on

the existence of a Creator 7 is not he blind who sees the hands moving on the clock-work of time, but fails to recognize the invisible Hand which keeps these works in motion? Is not he blind who counts the days of his years as they flow by, but does not consider the ocean of eternity that lies before him? Now Christ says to each of you

Now, Christ says to each of you what He said to the blind man: What is thy will? What wilt thou that I do for thee? How sublime is the faculty of free will! It is a gift which distinguishes you from the brute creation; for man is the only creature on earth that en-

is the only creature on sarih that en-joys moral freedom. It is a preroga-tive which you possess in common with the angels and which makes you like to God Himself. God and the angels and man are the only belazs that have free will. It is the exercise of the will that

It is the exercise of the will that this the exercise of the will that distinguishes the saint from the sin-ner, the martyr from the aboatais, the hero from the coward, the tem-perate man from the drunkard, the benevoient ruler from the capticious tyrant. If we are destined to be of the number of the elect, we shall owe our salvation under God to the right our galvation inder God to ine right use of our freedom. If we are to in-cur the vengeance of heaven, it shall be due to the abuse of our liberty. "Thy destruction is thine own, O Is-rael." In a word, our liberty is a weapon with which, like Saul, we will inflict a deadly wound upon our-sches or it is a syord with which selves, or it is a sword with which, like Michael the archangel, we can

conquer the infernal enemy and win our way to heavens Our Saviour told the Jews that the OUT knowledge and practice of His pre-cepts would secure for them true freedom. The Jews were indignant that their freedom should be called in question: "We are the seed of Abraham," they exclaimed, "and have never been slaves to any man." But Lord replied that though children of Abraham, they were in bondage as long as they were in sin. "Amen, I say to you: Whosever committeth sin is the slave of sin."

Do not Americans sometimes tall in this way? We are freeborn citi-zens and yield to no despotic power. But what will it profit us to enjoy the blessings of civil freedom, if we do not enjoy the glorious liberty of children of God, by which we are rescued from ignorance and can trample on sin? What will it avail us to be recognized in the public walks of life as free and independent citizens, if in the circle of our family, and in the sanctuary of our hearts, we are lashed as slaves by the demon of passion; if we are sizves to a petulaut temper, slaves to lust, to intemperance, pride and valuatory; slaves to public opinthe most capricious of al tyrants: Jeans Christ is the highest ideal of Christian perfection. He is "the way and the truth and the life." He came to teach us by word and by example. Now, if there is any one virtue out Saviour inculcates more forcibly than another, it is this: That our heart another, it is this. That our heart and will should be in harmony with God's will. "I came down from heaven," He says, "not to do My own will, but the will of Him that sent Me. My fond is to do the will of Him that sent Me that I may finish His wards".

Christ, "that I have the power of life and death over you?" "You would have no power over Me," replies our Lord, "if it were not given thes from above." Blassod is the man who is over

above." Biessed is the man who in every occurrence of life preserves in his heart an unalterable Adhesion to. God's will, through honor and dis-honor, through evil report and good report, in sickness and in health, in prosperity and adversity. Biessed is he who hears the paternal voice of God in the thunder of tribulations that resound over his head. Happy is he who has this short but compre-hensive prayer often in his heart and

hensive prayer often in his heart and on his lips: "Thy will, O Lord, be done his lips: "Thy will, O Lord, be done!" Thrice happy are they whow can say with the confidence of the apostic: "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ," and a loyal at-tachment to His will. "Shall tribu-lation of distress or danger or perselation or distress, or danger or perse-cution or the sword? I am sure that neither death nor life nor angels nor principalities nor powers, nor things

primerpanties nor ploters, nor targe present nor things to come, nor height nor might "ar any other crea-ture shall be able to separate us from the charity of God."

HOPING AGAINST HOPE,

By the REV. P. A. HALPIN, St. Angela's College, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Who against hope believed in hope. -Romans 4118.

The most wretched of his species is the man without hope. He is more than wretched, he is inexcusably

than wretched, he is inexcussibly criminal, because an offender against a divine law which the apostle em-phasized in his masterly appeal to the Romans. To hope and to hope always is a com-mand so stringent that against hope we must believe in https://www. of St. Paul suggest a picture in which hope is portrayed supine and gasping, while ministering faith bends over it and arouses it into life and strongth and commanding beauty. A miracle and commanding beauty. A miracle truly this, but within the power of religion and attested by reason and experience.

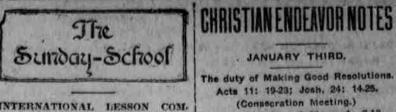
experience. That such marvel may be per-formed—nay, that it is not beyond the reach of any soul—is solvce un-speakable. It means that any one may bar forever against himself the gates of despair. It is a trumpet call for highest courage and achevement. for highest courage and achevement. It implies a command which if un-uttared by the Creator would pass by unheeded. But God wills it, there-fore it can be obeyed. Though it calls for a fight of hope against itself, it is not a contradiction nor a para-dox, but carried to its ultimate consequences it means triumph, it is uni-versal in its application, bars no man from its sway and eliminates no combination of circumstances. It enjoing upon one absolute refusal to surrender save to the inevitable doom of us

all. Moreover, it finds a response in man's heart. "Never say die!" is a cry as old as the race. All the myth-ologies reflect it. Christianity con-secrates it. The Old World felt its truth: to the New it was given to understand it. On sea and land, on every battle field since the dawn of history, has it been heard.

every battle field since the dawn of history, has it been heard. There has never been a mandate to despair. No matter what the en-vironment, how dark the outlook, over and above all is the inspiration of hope. What man's voke prevails against the utterance of faith? When a man says there is no hope, where is his guarantee? The physician says; "The man will die with the dawn"— the man lives yet. A man is in the clutches of adversity; he has lost his all; loi on the fragments of his for-tune he builds a colossal independence

History has not chronicled every hopeful deed. Ships a-many de-spaired of have come to port; from many "last ditches" have been unfurled flags of victory.

The hope that Paul speaks of is not The hope that radi speaks of is not supine but active. It puts heart in a man as nothing else does. It is the mother of resurrection. God the au-thor and finisher of hope be praised!



MENTS FOR JANUARY 3.

Subject: The Ascension of Our Lord. Acts 1:1-14-Golden Text, Luke 24:51-Commit Verses S. 9-Exposition of the Lesson.

TIME .--- Thursday, May 18, A. D.

TIME.—Thursday, May 18, A. D. 30. PLACE.—Jerusalem and Olivet EXPOSITION. — I. The Risea Christ, 1-5. "The former treatise" is the gospel of Luke (Luke 1:1-4). The subject of the gospel was what Jesus "began" to do and teach. The subject of the Book of Acts is what Jesus continued to do and teach (af-ter His ascension). Just before His Jeeus continued to do and teach (af-ter His ascension). Just before His ascension He had given the disciples commandments (cf. Matt. 28:19, 20; Mk. 16:15-19; Luke 24:45-49; ch. 10:40-42). He had given these com-mandments, after His resurrection, in the power of the Holy Spirit. What an honor this puts upon the Holy Spirit, and how it emphasizes the im-portance of His work (cf. 1 Cor 2:4: portance of His work (cf. 1 Cor. 2:4; J Thess 1:5). Jesus was taken up "into heaven" (Luke 24:51; cf. 1 Pe-ter 3:22). "The all-sufficient proof that Jesus rose was that He was seen through forty days after His suffer-ings and death. He showed Himself ings and death. He showed Himself alive by heavy proofs. "Forty days" is the period of thorough testing (Deut. 9:9, 18; 1 K. 19:8; Matt. 4:2). During the forty days there was one subject of conversation, "the things concerning the kingdom of God." As the days of communion God." As the days of communion with the risen Christ drew to a close Jesus laid a solemn charge upon them Jesus laid a solemn charge upon them not to take up the commission of world-wide evangelization that He had laid upon them until they had received the all-essential fitting for the work, "the promise of the Fath-er," the baptism with the Holy Spirit

(VB. 4, 5; cf. Luke 24:49). They were to stay right there in Jerusalem and wait until "endued with power from on high. II. The II. The Ascending Christ, 6-9 (Luke 24:50, 51). The mention of "the promise of the Father" seems to

have suggested to the disciples the restoration of Israel, so they ask Jesus if He is about to restore the kingdom to Israel. " His answer imbies that the kingdom is some time to be restored to Israel (of. Is. 1:25-27; 9:7; Jer. 23:5, 6; 33:15-26; Ez. \$6-23-28; 37:24-28; Hos. 3:4, 5; 36-23-28; 37:24-28; Hos. 3:4, 5; Joel 3:16-21; Am. 9:11-15). But in the most emphatic way He tells them that God has reserved the knowledge of times and seasons to Himself (cf. Matt. 24:36; Mk. 12:32. How vain and presumptuous then for any man to try to figure out the time of our Lord's return (Deut. 29:29). Josus turns their attention from the vain attempt to discover times and seasons attempt to discover times and seasons to their own present duty of witness-ing for Him. When they should re-oslve the kingdom He does not disodive the kingdom He does not dis-slose; when they should receive pow-or He does disclose (v. S). This pow-or would be theirs when the Holy Ghost had come upon them (R. V.). They would not have power until then. How foolish then for us to try to work for Christ until we have to work for Christ until we have sought and obtained the baptism with the Holy Ghost. The power of the Hely Ghost was not merely for the purpose of making them happy, but for the purpose of making them happy, but for the purpose of making them "wit-nesses" (cf. 2:4; 4:8-12, 31, 32; 5: 32; 9:17, 20). They were to begin their witnessing right where they were when the Holy Ghost was re-ceived—in Jerusalem. They were to go next to the immediately surround-ing territory; then to the nearest neighbors, the despised Samaritans, and then on and on "unto the utter-most part of the earth." A true remost part of the earth." A true re-ception of the Holy Spirit by the church means world-wide missionchurch means world-wide missions. midst of busy, spiritcual ac-Immediately after speaking these tivity. Peter had been journeying words, while they were looking. His

JANUARY THIRD.

Acts 11: 19-23; Josh, 24: 14-25. (Consecration Meeting.) A wise resolve. 2 Chron. 1: 7-13. A noble purpose. Josh. 24: 14-18. A mother's vow. 1 Sam. 1: 11, 26

Jacob's promise, Gen. 28: 18-22. A New Year's resolve. Phil. 3: 8-Christ's resolve. Heb. 10: 5-7.

For a cleaving two surfaces are re-quired—God's purpose, our purpose (Acts 11: 23.) We must serve some one; the only question is whom we will serve (Josh, 84: 15.)

It is well to know the difficulties in the way of our good resolutions; they weaken the coward, but strengthen the brave (Josh. 24: 19.)

A covenant fixes purposes: if a is driven, why not clinch it? (mail (Josh.

24: 25.) Suggestions,

Putting a purpose into words, es-pecially written words, chriftes it and confirms it.

Will is the controller of life, and whatever strengthens it for the right

is best worth while. When one resolution is broken, mend it by another. Resolution is the solution of per-

Illustrations.

Will is the cannon of our lives; a good resolution aims it.

The road to hell, says the proverb. is paved with good resolutions; so al-so is the road to heaven!

When a broken arm is restored, it is strongest just where it was broken. So with a well restored resolution. A pledge is not a cripple's crutch but a traveller's staff.

Quotations.

A good inclination is but the first rude draught of virtue, but the finishing strokes are from the will .- South. The secret of success is constancy to purpose.-Disraeli.

The man without a purpose is like a walf, a a ship without a ruddernothing, a no man .-- Carlyle.



SUNDAY, JANUARY 3.

Getting Ready for a Day's Work-Mark 1: 35; Acts 10: 9. Morn-

ing Watch Covenant. Mark 1. 35. This incident follows immediately after the opening of our Lord's first preaching tour in Galllee. He had been rejected at Nazareth, and had come to Capernaum to make that city his home and his center of operations. The day before this early hour of prayer had been a day of strenuous activity, a day of the sort that con-sumes strength and nerve. He had had spoken in the synagogue, and had set at liberty one of those unfortunate people described as "demonized." At the home of Peter he had healed that disciple's mother-in-law of a fever.

The news of these two cures ran through the city, and as soon as dusk marked the Sabbath's close the house was beset by a multitude of people suffering from all manner of diseases, and among them Jesus had moved, giving forth healing virtue with his touch. He was about to enter upon another day of much the same type. Other cities and villages were to be evangelized, and in them like labors and experiences were to be expected. Acts. 10. 9. This instance of retirement for prayer, like the one just noticed, occurs in the midst of busy, spiritual

loon. Liquor and Railroads.

A strong light may be thrown o

the more than two thousand railroad collisions and almost as many train

derailments, reported by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, for the

State Commerce Commission, for the closing three months of last year, by the statement of Dr. Ennis, of the University of Heldelberg, that more than fifteen per cent. of all railway accidents occurring on German rall-ways are due to the bewilderment of operatives who have used stimulants. If this can be true of a railway sys-tem that has a semi-military organi-zation, in which the use of beer is forbidden to drivers, switchmen and despatchers, how much more likely is it be true under our laxer organi-zation, with the prevailing belief in

sation, with the prevailing belief in the minds of so many men who are forced to work overtime that alco-

holic drink gives strength and endar-ance!--Christian Endeavor World.

Hungary's Campaign Against Drink

OUR TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

REPORTS OF PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE AGAINST RUM.

A Splendid Talk on Abstention From Strong Drink by Senator Clay, of Georgia-Fonlest Resort in All Christendom is a Beer Saloon.

One of the brightest and best feat-

One of the brightest and best fart-res of temperance journalism in the United States is found in a series of now being published in the Defender. From the most recent of these, an in-excise with Senator Clay, of Geor-tage take the following: "Yes, sir," said the Senator with emphasis, "a man to succeed down, must have, of course, hereditary equipment, but his babits, mark me, hitts ensured talent go a long way, No young man can hope to achieve success in any line of business who lite. He who frequents the dirty sa-toons, plays pool or lives in the the loons, plays pool or lives in the blighting atmosphere of the saloon, is totally unfit for business, whether is totally unfit for business, whether it be his own or that of his employer. I, at all times, and without exception, refuse to employ any young man who frequents saloons. The moment I know he spends part or all of his lefa-ure time at one of these most demor-alising institutions. I conclude that he's unfit to do any work for me. For if there is one special thing that the saloon is responsible for, it is the making of a man absolutely untrust-worthy.

the saloon is responsible tor, it is the making of a man absolutely untrust-worthy. "Ob, there's only one safe rule and that's tectotalism," said the Senator with great emphasis. "I advise to all, total abstinence. I urge absolute sobriety on the part of every one. Moderate drinking is a most insidious evil. It rarely fails to lead to excess, which is dissipation. The bloated, blotched derelicts, the drunken sots, which we see everywhere, were all once moderate drinkers." "But, Mr. Senator," interrupted the interviewer, "Why condemn mod-crate drinking? Can't a man take a plass of, say, beer, occasionally? Surely a drink that has so much food value as beer, taken by a man—not a grown-up baby — one who knows when he's had enough, and can stop at that point, cannot merit such scathing condemnation." "Maybe so, maybe so," replied Sen-tor Clay with fine success.

"Maybe so, maybe so," replied Sen-ator Clay, with fine sarcasm. "But apropos to your remark, let me say this: They tell me that I have considerable will power, and perhaps they're right, but I tell you that I haven't, and never will have, physical or moral strength sufficient to fight a drink appetite.

petite. "Firmly believing that I never allowed myself to touch a drop, no, not as a medicine. And all that rot about beer being harmless, having food value, and that (and, by the way, we read a great deal in the papers these days of that kind of false teaching, although I am glad to say the teachers have to pay so much a line for its insertion — no credit to the editors, however). Let's see; yes, we were talking about beer as a food. The diftiest, foulest resort is all Christendom is a beer saloon, and a man, who was made a little lower than the angels, becomes much lower than a hog when drunk with beer. A beer drunk is indescribably loathsome. "Oh, there's food value in beer, all right—food for the most serious kind of thinking upon the part of him who takes it, and of him who seeks to assist humanity by destroying its sale." "Firmly believing that I never al-

takes it, and of him who seeks to as-sist humanity by destroying its sale. "I firmly believe," continued Sena-tor Clay, "that any young man, with-out capital, who is industrious, prac-tices the strictest temperance, and is economical, will thus build up a repu-jation for reliability, and is bound to buseaud. Tack a young man to avoid succeed. Tach a young man to avoid gaimbling, drinking, extravagance and immorality and his future is safe. In a word, keep him out of the sa-

shown now, at a comp expense, he can supply his home with water by means of an elevated tank filled by a hydraulic ram, a windmill blo. Ewes should be fed from two to or a small engine. The best methods four pounds per day per head. plained and illustrated. Suggestions amounts -- Bulletin of the Marr year are made regarding the laying out of Experiment Station. home grounds, the location of buildings and the remodeling of homes already built. The publication is known as Farmers' Bulletin No. 270, "Modern Conveniences For the Farm Home." and is for free distribution by the department and by Sanatura and Representatives in Congress.

Paralysis in Horses.

This disease, which comes on suildealy, is due to an acid in the blood. German standard, which requires ap-It sometimes affects the front parts proximately two and one-half pounds ns weil as the hind parts, and the ani-mal may come out of the harn forming fine, ambitions, willing to go, and of-ten goes faster than usual, but before the goes faster than usual, but before ten goes tester tann name, out below It aspeed, Birgs bach, stychis profile 1, hruthes bach stychis profile brutche over belind, gen jenn in a or both hind finks, and in a short time is much to go any further, and the station of profile one and one-half poinds of digesible profile. Protein occupies too prom-inent a place in the German standard He has found that very heavy feed-ing does not give good financial reoften falls helpless on the road in a jurns. A now with all the clover hay paralyzed condition.

The proper thing to do is to dia to diace and six pounds of grain gives better him on a stone boar and hard him into returns than one with eight to twelva the nearest bars, place him in a farge, pounds of grain. The grain fed in well bedded box stall or a bara floor, where he can be turned over often until he is able to ast up. Medicines Concerning the milking machine be should be given of a larative nature considers it a labor saver, easily and that will allay pain and counters cleaned, a close milker, better than act the acid condition of the blood the average milker. It has been in An injection of warm water should use for over three years, but the manbe given to unload the rectum of its ufacturars refuse to put it on the facees, so that the animal can if pos- market, helleving that it is not yet sible urinate. If unable to do so the perfect. He believes that for the urine should be drawn. A stimulat- dairyman having thirty cows or more ing liniment or s mustard plaster it will be a good investment. He should be placed over the hips and fears, however, that it will discourage the body should be kept comfortably the testing of individual cows, as it warm. The animal should be given milks two cows into the same can. plenty of drinking water with the chill taken from it, a very little, if manipulation of the cow's udder does any, feed should be given before he not pay except after a poor milker gets up and he should be fed on bran mashes and a very little hay after he helped the dairyman are by the pasis up until a full recovery has been teurization of milk, the improvement brought about .- Dr. David Roberts, of agit and the study of ventilation. Wisconsin State Veterinarian,

Roosting Coops.

Some of our grandfathers (and -Week's Witness, grandmothers, too) furnished no accommodations for the chickens after they were too big to crowd in the brood coop, but let them roost in the wagon sheds or in the branches of nearby trees. This method produced trong, vigorous chicks, because ade it impossible for them to over heat by growding into a stuffy coop at night and assured them plenty of tresh air to breathe at all times. Under such conditions the chick

Science Aids Dairying.

How science aids dairying was shown by Director J. L. Hills, of the Vermont station, in a meeting of the Psunsylvania Dairy Union. He called stication to the importance of keeping an open mind in regard to new things. The matters which are poobpeohed in one generation are the , facts of the next.

Late developments, show that the and will est, a good ration of silage

His experiments had shown that

Some other ways in which science has In regard to this do not use metal in

the ventilators, as it causes a condensation of air and consequent moisture.

> He Couldn't Put It Out Farther. Doctor (to Gilbert, aged four)-

Little Gilbert protruded the tip of

his tongue, Doctor-"No, no: put it right out." The little fellow shook his head weakly, and the tears gathered in his oyes.

"I can't, doctor; it's fastened to me."---Home Chat.

work. In exhorting us to make the will of God the supreme rule of our actions, our Lord is echoing the voice of His eternal Father. "My son," says Al-mighty God, "give Me thy heart." He doss not say: Give Me thy riches, thy lands and thy possessions, for three being to Him already. "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, the world and all that dwell therein." He does not way: My son, give the service of thy body, for that also belongs to Him. "Thy hands," says the prophet, "have made and fushioned me." And besides we read-

ily bestow the service of our brain and hands on one who has already ed our affections. But He says: Me thy heart and the affections of thy will, for this is all that yon can call your own; this is the only free, unmortgaged property you can offer Him You should discorn the hand of

God in the daily occurrences of life. You should regard all the events hap

pening to you, such as poverty and wealth, sickness and health, life and death, even the afflictions and persecutions arising from the malice men; you should regard all these, say, not as accidents and real evils, but as visitations controlled and directed by an overruling Providence. They are links in the chain of your immortal destiny; they are so many gens in the diadem of your glory. This is the teaching of the spostle. This is the taaching of the apostle, who says that "to them that love God all things work together unto good" I consider the recognition of this truth the highest Christian philos-ophy and the practice of it the only substantial basis of genuine pence. You will never enjoy adid tranquility till you accept with composure and equanimity all the visitations which come from His loving hand. Our Saviour insinuates the same

Our Saviour insinuates the same comforting doctrine. When He is screeted in the garden before His iracifizion, Peter draws a sword in His defense. Our Lord thus rebukes

iracifizion, Peter draws a sword in His defense. Our Lord thus rebukes him: "Put thy sword into its scab-bard. The challes which My Father tath given Me, shall I not drink it?" He does not suy: The challes which Judas and Calaphas and Herod and the Jows have given Me. No. He regards them all as the unconscious instruments of God in the work of man's redemption. God used these vite instruments for the sacrifice and glorification of His Son, just as a father uses a scourge to chastles his child and then throws it into the fire. "Do you not know," says Films 19

For from Him comes the confiden which says: "There is a way I cannot find it I will make it "There is a way out; if

I cannot find it i will make ap-This hope, heaven descended, ap-proved by reason and sanctioned by proved by reason and sanctioned by experience, cannot be baffled. To hope against hope is the basis of char-The truest test of a man is to neter. hope against hope and to pluck success out of the very heart of failure.

The Divine Aid.

Blishs on the mountain top, with an army in wait for him, seemed in a an army in wait for him, seemed in a perflous position. His servant lost heart at once: He could not under-stand his master's calmness, still lass his strange reply. "They that be with us are more than they that be with them." Only eyes divinely opened see the invisible hosts arrayed on the side of right and against the forces of wrone. The courses of the good in side of right and against the good in wrong. The courage of the good in times of difficulty or danget is not as inexplicable as it sometimes seems, for in such extremity God's servants feel the nearness of unseen helpers, and know that divine strength is theirs.

Bitter Lessons

When God would aducate When God would cheere bitter les-sons. He sends him to school to the necessities rather than to the graces, that by knowing all suffering he may also the sternal consciation .--Celin Burleigh.

Human Progress.

The motive of human progress has ever been a belief in spiritual reality. Whenever that motive has been superseded, progress has coased, dis-integration has set in, whether in the nation or in the individual.

Who the Mound-Builders Wore.

Who were the mound-builders of North America? The Rev. Dr. Bryce, of Winnipon, where the British Asso. cia jon meets next year, has examined a large number of these interesting structures, and is of opinion that they were built by the Toltecs, and mark the course of a Toltec immigration from the South along the Mississippi and Ohio to the Great Lakes and th St. Lawrence; along the Missouri and along the Mississippi proper to the Rainy and Rod Rivers. This would make the earliest mound date from about 1100 A. D.-Boston Herald.

Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, told a class in archeology several days ago that base ball was not a modern game. He said that the mound builders were the original ball players, and that he had discovered their diamonds and found a ball used by them. He said he had been able to trace their ball fields in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indians

feet began to leave the earth. This was His parting message to us. we ought to ponder it. He had lifted His hands to blessthem as He finished the message (Luke 24:50, 51). He went up with His hands stretched out in benediction, and He has been bless-ing us ever since. They knew He ascended, for they saw Him clearly. They saw Him until the cloud, the Shekinah glory, took Him out of their aight (cf. Ex. 19:9; 34:5; Is. 19:1; Ps. 104:3). We will be received up into that cloud some day (1 These. 4:17). He ascended to appear in the presence of God in our behalf, to pre-pare a place for us (Heb. 4:24; Jno. 14:9). He arcanone there we have 14:2). His presence there makes us oternally secure (Ro. 8:24; Heb, 7:

25) and His presence there now guar-antees our presence there hereafter (Jno. 12:26; Rev. 2:21).

III. The Returning Christ, 10, 11

They strained their eyes to get anoth-er glimpse of Him and then stood there gating. Two men in white (cf. Mk. 16:9; Luke 24:4, 23; Jnc. 20:12: Acts 10:3, 30) stood by them These angels were practical. "Wh These angels were practical. "Why stand ye looking into heaven?" they ask. There are times when it is right to look up steadfastly into heaven (ch. 7:55), but there are times when duty calls to an earthward look. The right thing for the disciples to do just now was to do just what Jesus had now was to do just what Jesus had bidden them (vs. 4, 12). The two in white gave a glorious promise to obser the disciples and make it easy for them to leave that spot; Jesus was coming back again. Not another Jesus, but "this Jesus" which was taken un from them. He was to com taken up from them. He was to comt just as He went, personally and visi-biy (the Greek is very emphatic and cannot be honestly reasoned awayi (cf. Rev. 1:7; Luke 21:7; 1 These 4:16; Phil. 2:20, 21; Heb. 9:28; Jac Jat.3; 2 Th. 4:8; 2 These, 1:7-10]

Europe and Our Grapes.

Vice Consul L. H. Munier, of Geneva, sends a clipping from a Swiss newspaper from which it is noted that more modern methods of grape cuiture are being adopted in Switze land. The old vineyards have been attacked by phylloxers, in which the Government has already spent \$482. 500. Now it is decided to repla old vines with the more robust Amer-ican vines. To aid the planters in the substitution the Government has voted an annual appropriation of \$96,500, to extand over a poriod of sixty years .- Horticulture.

She Knew Them.

Miss Dubley......"Bhe was braggin about how successful her dinner part; was. Bhe said it wound up 'will great sciaw.' What's 'oclaw,' anyway2"

Miss Mugley-"Why, I guess that was the demert. Didn't you never est a choolate scin w?"-Outholic Bond-ard and Times.

fairs among the little towns in West ern Palestine, and had come to a halt in Joppa. We find Peter observing with strict regularity the stated hours of prayer prescribed by the Jewish ritual. With him private prayer was a matter of habit and system, and not a thing to be left to impulse or to the pressure of occasional necessity He observes, too, the teaching of the Master and offers his prayers in se-oret. The top of an Oriental kouse, flat and hard as a stone floor, and sur-rounded with battlements, was ad-mirably adapted to the exercises of private devotion.

CARDS AND DOMINOES

Play the Principal Occupation of Turkish Army Officers.

Very seldom if he can help it doss the Turkish army officer appear on horseback, and when not on duty he looks upon his horse merely as n. method of locomotion. He has no affection or understanding for the horse. The superior officers have no horses of their own, and being generally had riders, and without military qualities which would raise them in the estimation of their men, they are neither loved nor respected by them. Married officers keep entirely to themserves, such things as invitations to one another's houses being unknown, and the only occasions upon which officers meet together at all are on the days of assembly, when they are called together for the Sultan's birthday or accession celebrations.

contain little but weather statistics

gazottes and announcements of the

thoroughly enjoys is a gramophone

DIBABLED.

"On what ground do you ask a special pension? Disability?"

"No. Took a walk with the Pri-

"Wounded in battle?"

"Total," replied the veteran, fee-

bestowal of decorations.

small as that of the superior officers

Temperance Notes. Minnesota has 123 "dry" towns and is increasing the list. entry into the service soon falls to pieces through want of occupation

I am opposed to drink because it opposes me. The work I try to do it undoes.—Biahop C. D. Foss either of mind or body. The greater part of the morning and evening he

In South Carolina nearly one-half of the counties have barred liquor. A movement for State prohibition has sits over his coffee and cards or dominces. There are but few newspapers, and those that do exist are so severely been started. censored by the Government that they

Two important helps in temper-ance reform: Guard against other kinds of vice; encourage other kinds of virtue.

What the Turkish officer really At the last session of the Alabama Legislature the Anti-Saloon League caused the passage of a prohibitory act for the entire State. Instruments playing the walizes and reproducing the music hall songs of all the cities of Europe are in the greatest possible request, chiefly be-cause they make music without any personal trouble.—Chicago News.

Connecticut has ninety-six "dry' towns out of 176.

At the recent election in Delawars the League got in some prawerful work when a part of that Sinte de-clared against liquor selling.

David Livingston, African exp gr. "I have acted on the principle total abstinence from alcoholis nors during more than twenty you by opinion is that the most second pors or privations may be under without alcoholis stimulants."

Count Andrassy, the Minister of the Interior, is now devoting his seri-ous attention to the drinking problem which has recently confronted Hungary. A national council for dealing with the avil, whose work is to discover the best and most ef-fectual means for eliminating drunkenness, has been called into being. Primarily there is to be a reform of Primarily there is to be a reform of all the drinking shops. Budapest is full of "palinka" shops, where vile and destructive spirits are sold to workmen. Then the evil of strong drinking is to be demonstrated in schools and other places, while a large institution is to be built for dealing with drunkards and providing a cure treatment. The government has determined to scien-tifically attack the question.—Buda-pest Correspondence Pall Mali Ga-

pest Correspondence Pall Mall Ga-

The pay of the lower ranks is as

zette. is high. The young cavalry officer who makes a good impression on his